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Draft National Standard for Cotton Baling

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Report Highlights:

On October 15, 2012, China National Standardization Technical Committee on Cotton Processing published draft national standard "GB6975- xxxx Cotton Baling" soliciting public comments. Comments shall be submitted to the Committee no later than November 10, 2012. This report contains an UNOFFICIAL translation of the draft standard.

Executive Summary:

On October 15, 2012, China's National Standardization Technical Committee on Cotton Processing published draft national standard "GB6975-xxxx Cotton Baling" soliciting public comments. All comments shall be submitted to the Committee no later than November 10, 2012. This report contains an UNOFFICIAL translation of the draft standard. This is the first draft for comments, and the next draft will be notified to the WTO for comments. The Committee also indicates that this standard is of mandatory nature. Preliminary study of this standard indicates this standard is likely to impact cotton imports although the standard shows similarity with the current US cotton baling which is accepted by China. However, the US industry is encouraged to submit comments before the deadline.

General Information:

BEGIN Translation

To: All relevant organizations and experts:

Comments on the "GB6975 -xxxx Cotton Baling" shall be submitted to the National Standardization Technical Committee on Cotton Processing no later than November 10, 2012.

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National Standardization Technical Committee on Cotton Processing
Published on October 15, 2012

People's Republic of China National Standard

ICS 55.020

A 80 GB

**THE NATIONAL STANDARD OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 6975-XXXX

Cotton Baling **(draft for comments)**

Issued on xx—xx—xxxx

Implemented on xx—xx—xxxx

Issued by General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, and China's National Standardization Administration Committee.

Preamble

The specifications, belt numbers and machine performance of polyester banding belt listed in items 3.1.4, 3.2.1.2, 3.2.1.4, 3.2.2, and item 4.5, 5.1.4 are voluntary. All others are mandatory.

This Standard will replace Cotton Baling GB 6975-2007.

Compared to GB 6975-2007, this standard has the following major revisions:

- Deletes Type II baling. Deviation tolerance in height of type I baling is reduced.
- Adds basic manufacturing requirements for plastic cotton baling bag; add the indexes of breaking elongation and anti-aging.
- Deletes carbon steel belt, high strength steel belt and galvanized steel wire at $\phi 2.5\text{mm}$, $\phi 3.2\text{mm}$, $\phi 3.75\text{mm}$, and $\phi 4.0\text{mm}$ from banding material.
- Renames "Plastic banding belt" as "cotton baling polyester banding belt". Add performance indexes of joints breaking strength and joints tensile strength.
- Deletes the definition of cotton baling method.
- Adds the joint overlapped length requirement and surface labeled content for cotton baling polyester banding belt.

This standard is proposed by All China Cooperative for Supply and Marketing.

This standard falls within the jurisdiction of the National Standardization Technical Committee on Cotton Processing (SAC/TC 407).

Organizations responsible for drafting this standard: China Cotton Industries Co., Ltd, China Fiber Inspection Bureau, Cotton Processing Subcommittee of China Cotton Association, Zhengzhou Cotton and Jute Engineering Technology Institute of China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, China National Cotton Reserves Corporation, China Academy of Railway Sciences, Zhengzhou Commodities Exchange, Beijing-China Cotton Complete Set of Machinery and Equipment Co., Ltd, Beijing-China Cotton Engineering Technology Co., Ltd, Nantong Cotton Machinery Co., Ltd,

Shandong Swan Cotton Machinery Co., Ltd, Nantong Yufeng Plastic and Steel Baling Co., Ltd, Changzhou Far-east Plastic Machinery Co., Ltd, Xinjiang Yili Yixin Cotton Co., Ltd, etc.

Main drafters of this standard: Yue Hongzhuang, Wang Dantao, Hu Chunlei, Yin Qingyun, Wang Ruixia, Li Xiaojian, Che Dehui, Ji Guangpo, Li Wenxia, Shen Jieqiang, Han Jin, Ji Hongbin, Yang Bingsheng, Cai Guangquan, Zhu Zhifeng, Yang Shengxiao.

The previous standards/versions to be replaced by this standard are:
-GB/T 6975-1986, GB/T 6975-2001, GB/T 6975-2007,

Cotton Packing

1 Scope

This standard stipulates cotton bale's outside shape/size, bale weight, packing materials, packing method, bale label and test methodology.

This standard applies to cotton and short lint packing.

2 Reference Documents

The following documents are necessary for application of this standard. For any reference documents with a date, only the documents with the noted date are applicable to this standard. For reference document without a date, the latest updated version (including all the amendments) is applicable to this standard.

GB/T 228.1-2010 Metal Material, Stretching Test, Part One – Test Methodology under Room Temperature

GB/T 406 Plain Cotton Cloth

GB/T 1040.3-2006 Plastic, Stretching Performance Test, Part Three – Test Conditions for Membrane and Sheet

GB1103.1 Cotton, Part One - Saw Ginned Cotton

GB1103.2 Cotton, Part Two - Roller Ginned Cotton

GB/T 3923.1 Textile, Textile Stretching Performance, Part One - Testing on Breaking Strength and Breaking Elongation rate, Stripe Sample Method

GB/T 4668 Test of Density for Machinery Fabrics

GB/T 6672, Plastic Membrane Sheet, Test of Thickness, Mechanic Test Method

GB/T 16422.2 Light Exposure Method in Lab for Plastic, Part Two, High Intensity Discharge

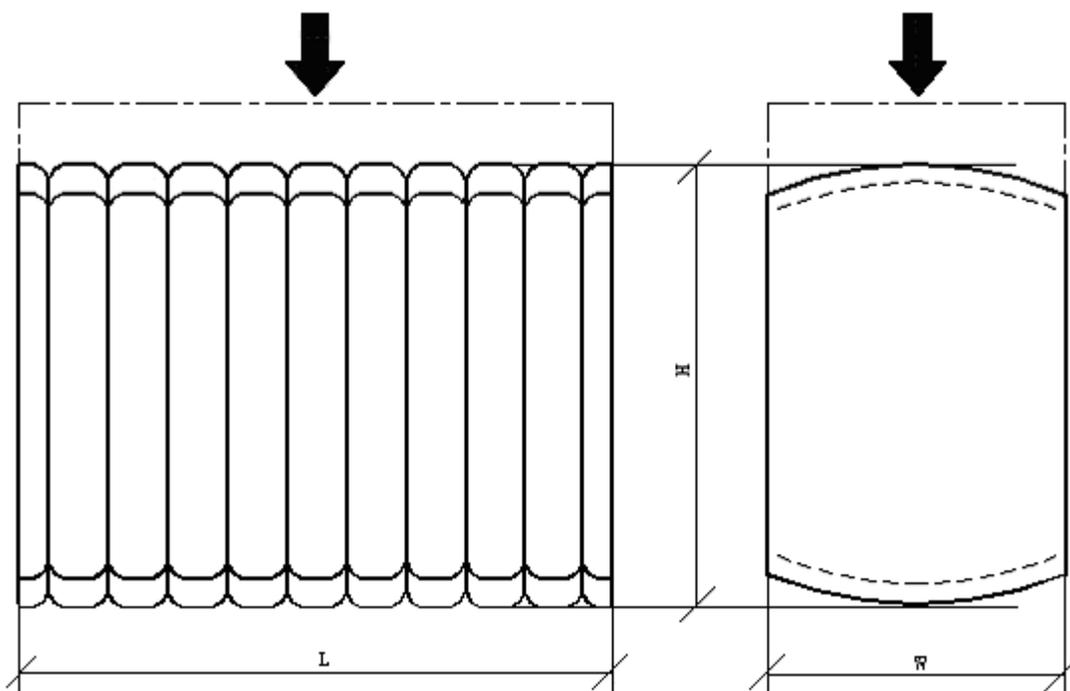
GB/T 16422.3 Light Exposure Method in Lab for Plastic, Part Three, Fluorescent UV lamp

GH/T 1068 Polyester Band for Cotton Packing

3 Technical Requirements

3.1 Bale Shape and Size

3.1.1 The code for bale shape and size as shown in the chart 1



L--- Bale length
W---Bale width
H--- Bale height

Chart 1 the bale shape and size code

3.1.2 Bale size, weight and allowed differences should conform with the requirements in table 1.

Table 1: Bale size, weight and allowed differences

Bale Codes	Length, L/mm		Width W/mm		Height H/mm		Bale weight/Kg	
	Basic size	Allowed difference	Basic size	Allowed difference	Basic size	Allowed difference	Weight	Allowed difference
I	1400	-30	530	-10	700	100	227	±10
II	800	-15	400	-10	600	50	85	±5

3.1.3 For code I bale, the height difference for the two bale ends shall be within 50 mm, for code II bale, the height difference for the two bale ends shall be within 20 mm.

3.2 Packing Material

3.2.1.1 Use plain white cotton cloth, plastic or other material that does not contaminate cotton or generate foreign fibers.

3.2.1.2 The plastic packing bag shall have air vent hole to ensure good air permeability, and shall prevent foreign matter and dust from entering the bale or contaminating the cotton. When creating vent holes, no membrane residue or waste shall be left inside or outside of the packing bag.

3.2.1.3 The technical requirements for making the plain white cloth is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Technical Requirements for Making Plain White Cloth

Item	Yarns		Breaking
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	Yarns density /tex (count)	Weight difference for 100 meters/%	Cotton cloth density (strain/10cm)	strength/N
Warp	58.3 (10s)	± 2.5	≥ 118	≥180
Weft	58.3 (10s)	±2.5	≥118	≥220

3.2.1.4 Refer to Table 3 for technical requirements of plastic packing bag for cotton bales

Table 3: Technical Requirements of Plastic Packing Bag for Cotton Bale

Thickness	Tensile Strength/MPa		Aging resistance (800h xenon lamp light aging)		Elongation at break
	Transverse	Longitude	Tensile strength re-tension rate	Retention rate of elongation at break	
0.145±0.015	≥24	≥23	≥92	≥96	≥700

3.2.2 Binding Materials

Binding material specification, number of binding belts, and mechanical performance shall comply with Table 4 regulations.

Table 4: Binding material specification, number of binding belts, and mechanical performance

Tying materials	Size/mm	Tying bundles	Mechanical Performance						
			Tensile strength/MPa		Elongation at break		1. Aging resistance (tensile breaking strength protection rate for 120h UV light aging) /%	Connect or pull off force	Joints peel force
			High carbon	Low carbon	High carbon	Low carbon			
Galvanized steel wire	Φ2.8 Φ3.4	10	1400 ~1650	400 ~510	≥4	≥ 15	-	-	-
Polyester belt for tying cotton	Width (19.0±0.76) x thickness (1.40±0.06) (section)	8	≥390		12 ~ 18		>96	≥9270	>200

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 1. Size Φ 2.8mm galvanized steel wire only suitable for II type packaging bales2. 2. Low carbon galvanized steel wire only suitable for II type short fiber cotton packaging. |
| |

4 Packing Methods

After tying cotton bales packed with cotton cloth, use cotton thread to mend the ends of cloths tightly. In case of cutting samples during packing, the same cotton cloth shall be used to tightly mend the cutting, and it is allowed to use other materials that do not generate foreign fibers and do not cause contamination to cover the cutting.

Prior to delivery from the plant, cotton bales shall not have any exposed cotton (except from the air holes of plastic packing bag), and shall not be broken or contaminated.

The binding cable arrangement for cotton bales shall be even and balanced with each other. The connection of binding cables should be tight, reliable, smooth, and shall not easily scratch other contact materials.

The overlapping part of Polyester belts for binding cotton bales shall be between 60mm~80mm in length.

5 Mark

Cotton bale mark according to inspection batch

5.1.1 For cotton bale in cloth packing, brush the label in black at both ends. The labeling information shall include cotton origin (province, autonomous region, municipality, or county), cotton processing company, cotton quality label, batch number, bale number, gross weight, foreign fiber content code, and production date.

5.1.2 For cotton bale in plastic packing, labels shall be fixed with stickers or other means at both ends. The labeling information shall include that as described in 5.1.1.

5.1.3 Cotton quality label shall comply with the requirements as described in GB1103.1 and GB1103.2.

5.1.4 Information like placing direction and trade mark can be attached on the surface of the plastic package without interference to the cotton bale label.

5.2 Cotton bale label for one by one inspection

5.2.1 If bar code is adopted as cotton bale label, the bar code shall be fixed at both ends of the cloth or plastic packing.

5.2.2 For cotton bale in cloth packing, brush the label in black at both ends. The labeling information shall include cotton origin (province, autonomous region, municipality, or county), cotton processing company, cotton quality label, batch number, packing number, gross weight, foreign fiber code, and production date.

5.3 The polyester banding belt used for cotton packing shall indicate its manufacturer's trade mark, manufacturer name, and production date.

6 Test Method

6.1 Dimensions

For every 20 cotton bales (count as 20 bales if the number is less than 20) that have been processed and stored for 24 hours, take one bale and measure its dimensions.

Test method: Place the cotton bale on a flat surface, lean two right angle rulers with an accuracy of 1mm against the symmetry surfaces of the cotton bale and measure its dimensions; measuring positions shall cover the two ends and central part of all corresponding surfaces of the cotton bale and use the maximum values. Then take the average values of length, width, and height, respectively, as the actual values of the bale, rounding off to single digits.

6.2 Density of cotton yarn
Determined as in GB/T 406

6.3 Density of cotton cloth
Determined as in GB/T 4668

6.4 Breaking strength of cotton cloth
Determined as in GB/T 3923.1

6.5 Thickness of plastic package
Determined as in GB/T 6672

6.6 Tensile strength of the plastic package
Determined as in GB/T 1040.3-2006

6.7 Anti-aging test of the plastic package
Determined as in GB/T 16422.2

6.8 Specification of polyester plastics belt for cotton baling

Take five samples from each sample belt, each sample is 1,000 mm in length (measure thickness and width of the samples), use micrometer with the precision of 0.01mm to measure width and thickness (two times) at 1/3 and 2/3 of each sample, and obtain 10 data in measurement, the samples shall not be pressed to obviously change the measured width and thickness), calculate the average and keep one digit after the decimal point of the rounding off of the width, keep two digits after the decimal point of the rounding off of the thickness.

6.9 Experiment of anti-aging of polyester plastics belt for cotton baling
Measured according to method provided in GB/T 16442.3.

6.10 Tensile strength and breaking elongation rate of galvanized steel wire
Measured according to method provided in GB/T228.

6.11 Tensile strength and breaking elongation rate of polyester plastics belt for cotton baling

a) Length of the sample shall be determined by gauge length and special frocks size; the baling belt directly cut from the sample belt shall be used as testing sample; valid sample size is 5;

b) Experiment conducts pursuant to provisions of GB/T 1040.3.2006, gauge length of the sample is 100mm, experiment speed is 100mm/min \pm 10mm/min;

c) Directly read the tensile break stress in the load indicator, and calculate the tensile strength with width and thickness value obtained in 6.8;

d) Measure extension of the belt with an extensometer or a recorder or similar measurement apparatus,

and calculate breaking elongation rate in percentage;

e) When the sample slides in the frock or breaks within 10mm to any frock, or was broken due to obvious floss, the sample is invalid, and another sample shall be used for the experiment;

f) Sample broken within gauge length and does not have the floss in e) are valid samples. The tensile strength and breaking elongation rate are the result of calculating the average of five valid samples; the rounding off of the tensile strength and breaking elongation rate shall be one digit after the decimal point.

6.12 Breaking strength of belt joint of polyester plastics belt for cotton baling

a) Measured using method in 6.11 a) and b); keep the joint in center of the samples, and read the breaking strength in the load indicator when the joint breaks;

b) Valid sample of the experiment is 5. Joints broken within the gauge length and do not have the floss in 6.11 e) are valid sample size. The breaking strength of belt joint is the result of the average of five valid samples, and keep one digit after the decimal point of the rounding off.

6.13 Peel strength of joint of polyester plastics belt for cotton baling

Measured according to method provided in GB/T 1068.

END Translation